CHINESE REFORMS

EMPRESS DOWAGER FAVORS PROG-RESS IN MODERATION.

IT IS SAID HE WILL BE FORMALLY DEPOSED NOVEMBER 23.

To Be Succeded by Prince Jun. a Boy of 13-He Has Been Planning to Escape to the British Embassy, but Falled.

PEKING, Oct. 16.-The reactionary policy of the dowager empress seems likely to re turn to moderation. An edict just iss promises to attend to the welfare of the people, and to do the best to secure pros The edict provides for the appoint ment of two boards of trade, one at Shang hai and one at Hangkow, having Jurisdic tion over the whole South empire and th Yangtse valley, including Shan St.

Although separate, the two boards are enjoined to work in harmony. Shang Chl Lung, vicercy of Hankow, is respon for the reform, which, though of doubtful ability, is important as showing that the dowager empress has embarked upon a policy having tendencies toward reform. LONDON Oct. 11.-The Peking correspondent of the Times says:

"Prince Ching, president of the Isung-ll-yamen, has informed Sir Claude Mac-Donald officially that the health of the emperor is improving. He declares that empress dowager is not opposed to genuine reform, but only to such violent and impracticable reforms as were hastily decreed. Her majesty will proceed on lines more adapted to Chinese conditions.

'The Baptist mission at Sing-Ngan-Fu,

in the province of Shen-Si, has appealed for protection." The Peking correspondent of the Dally

Telegraph says; "It is said in the highest circles that the emperor will be formally deposed on November 21, the birthday of the empress downger, and that Prince Jun, a boy of 13, will be nominated as his successor." The Berlin correspondent of the Stand-

ard says: The emperor of China was to have taken refuge at the British embassy in Peking, whence he would have issued a proclamation declaring the acts of the dowager empress vold, but the plan was discovered and frustrated."

TACOMA, WASH., Oct. 16 .- According to advices brought by the steamship Tacoma, from China and Japan, the Oriental Press is still in an excited state over the triumph is still in an excited state over the triumph of the dowager empress over the emperor of China. The press is unable to solve the riddle of the transfer of power. The emperor's proposed reforms were wide-spread, and not at all satisfactory to the masses. His last and most radical change was contained in an edict which proposed that an annual budget should be issued, which should set forth the annual expenses, so the people could suggest reforms and means of economizing. The emperor advised the gentry to embark in the rewspaper business for the purpose of educating the people. His edict confiscating temples and other places of worship for educational purposes was opposed from all quarters.

A head of despendent pumbaring 2000

quarters.

A band of desperadoes, numbering 2,000, with 4,000 disbanded Mansu soldiers, took possession of the gold mines north of Kirin, China, and are hindering Russian railroad development.

road development.

An uprising has occurred in Hlanan, China, and the American consul has been besought to protect the American missionaries. The uprising was fomented by a band of pirates known as the Triad society and the local militia joined the band of thieves. Soldiers have been sent to the scene.

Floods in Japan have done great damage to crops and many lives have been lost.

Alchi prefecture, which seems to have suffered most, lost thirty-five house washed away; 1,200 overthrown; 170 partly wrecked; 412 injured, and 5,600 inundated. Seven lives were lost. Twelve hundred acres of land

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION. Dr. Wyman Leaves Washington for the South on a Tour of In-

vestigation. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 165-Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States marine hospital service, addressed the Commercial Club of this city last night "Quarantine and Commerce," and tonight left for the South on a general tour of the South to investigate the yellow of the South to investigate the yellow fever conditions and report on the same before the assembling of congress.

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 16.—The Jackson record of new cases of yellow fever for today was eight. There were no deaths, although some of the sick are seriously iii. Dr. Purnell, who investigated suspicious sickness at Yazoo City, reports to-day that he found six cases of genuine yellow fever there.

there.
The state board of health reports three deaths and nineteen cases at other points.
WASHINGTON Oct. 16.—The marine hospital service to-night received the following reports from the yellow fever districts:
Franklin, La.—Twenty-two new cases; no deaths.

eaths. Ridgeland, Miss.—One new case. Hattiesburg, Miss.—Four new cases. Oxford, Miss.—Two new cases. Natchez, Miss.—Three new cases. Queen Hill, Miss.—One new case; one

Taylors, Miss.-One new case.

BISHOP EXCOMMUNICATED.

Severest Penalty of the Catholic Church Imposed Upon a Buffalo Pastor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.-Rev. Mr. Ste phen Kaminski, bishop of the Independent Polish Catholic church, of Buffalo, and rector of the Church of Our Mother of Ro sary, has been excommunicated from the Roman Catholic church. The decree of Roman Catholic church. The decree of major excommunication has been declared against him by the pope. This is the severest penalty that can be visited upon a Roman Catholic. The decree of Rome was read in all the Roman, Catholic churches of this city to-day. It is said that the object of the document is to ghow that the coders from the regular church that the lidependent Catholic Polish church does not belong to Rome.

Insurgents Dictate to Americans MANILA, Oct. 16.—The insurgents at La-gaspi have prevented the American steam-er Hermanos from loading or unloading, in the ground that there are Spaniards on loard. They also refused to allow an off-er of the United States cruiser Raleigh to land without permission of General Assunaldo.

2551

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.......................

FEVER HOSPITAL NEEDED.

The Existing Hospitals in Havana Do Not Isolate Yellow Fever Patients.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, Oct. 16 .-Drs. Lane and O'Reilley have made a report to the surgeon general, insisting upon the immediate establishment of an American fever hospital here. The existing hos-pitals do not isolate yellow fever patients and the result is that if a person suffering rom any other complaint is removed to EMPEROR WAS TOO RADICAL hospital he runs the risk of contracting the fever. This was the case with Stenographer Dalbey, of the American evacuation commission, who is suffering rom malarial fever. His next door neigh bor is ill with a fever of a different char

> Colonel Clous has received a plan of every fortification on the island, each one signed personally by General Blanco. These plans had been requested by our commissioners ever since their arrival, but were not delivered until yesterday.
>
> The transportation commission has begun work upon the plans for the extension of the railroad to the camp at Guanabacoa, which will be the first to be got ready. They have asked for bids, and laborers are being employed to push the work actively. Colonel Warling has found Havana dirtier than he anticipated. He says it will be necessary to tear open the streets and lay drainage pipes and sewers. He sees no reason to fear an epidemic, as there was no spread of disease when the streets were opened recently to lay water pipes. He is greatly satisfied with the excellence of Havana's water supply.
>
> Industry and commerce continue at a standstill. Many planters and merchants who recently returned here anticipating an early resumption of business are going abroad again to weit until affairs are settled in Cuba, as they do not dare embark business vertures or risk a cent in the ersonally by General Blanco. These plans

tled in Cuba, as they do not dare embark in business ventures or risk a cent in the present unsatisfactory and indefinite contion of political affairs on the island. In e meantime, the country daily grows over. The sugar and tobacco crops are

msown.

That the conditions of the Cubans is not so desperate or black as is painted, outside the fact that they are short of rations, is confirmed by Colonel Rowan and Lieutenant Parker who, after crossing the island five times, covering 1,000 miles, and visiting every insurgent camp in the island, report that the men in the camps are efficient, well disciplined and officered by men of a high order of intelligence and education. From these men who have struggled and suffered for three long years for their ideal of freedom, resistance is to be feared to any solution of the problem not having for its basis independence.

BOTH FAMILIES OPPOSE MATCH Miss Wilson Too Poor and the Duke of Manchester Too Un-

stendy. LONDON, Oct. 16,-The young Duke of Manchester's return from Australia took his relatives by surprise. He had gone for an indefinite stay, but took passage home

an indefinite stay, but took passage home on the next steamer. The Duchess of Manchester knew nothing of his coming until his arrival at Marseilles was announced.

The duchess left this week for St. Moritz, Switzerland, by easy stages, with her invalid daughter, Lady Victoria Montayn. The latter is so ill that a physician is traveling with her. Mother and daughter were joined at Paris by the duke.

It is rumored that Miss Joan Wilson, a niece of the Wilsons of Tranbycroft, whose engagement to the Duke of Manchester was said to have been broken off, when he left for a long stay in the Antipodes, is still resolved to marry him, though both families are averse to the match. Her fortune is not sufficient in the Duchess of Manchester's eyes to rehabilitate the family finances, and his unsettled disposition is held by the Wilsons not to augur well for so early a marriage for their daughter, who is only 18.

WOMAN SHOOTS HER RIVAL Mrs. Bishop, Formerly of Chicago Wounds Husband's Cashler,

at Omaha. OMAHA NEB., Oct. 16.-Miss Iola Chiles was shot by Mrs. C. W. Bishop and fatally injured early this evening. An unknown man also received a stray bullet in the leg and was carried from the scene by friends.

Miss Chiles is cashler in the restaurant of C. W. Bishop, husband of the woman who did the shooting. Mrs. Bishop says she has been trying for months to induc-Chiles to leave the restaurant, Miss Chiles refused to do. To-night Mrs. Bishop waited until the young woman quit work and as she was leaving the restaurant shot her down. She fired one bullet into the back of Miss Chiles' head

and after she fell placed the pistol close to her breast and fired repeatedly. Miss Chiles is a very pretty girl of 20, and Mrs. Bishop but slightly older. The Bishops came here some time ago from Chicago, where her husband owns several

BUTCHERY IN CANADA.

Man and His Four Children Found Dead and the Wife and

WINNIPEG, MICH., Oct. 16 .- A Dominion City dispatch to the Free Press says a cold-blooded butchery took place in the Salician settlement east of there, some ime within the last twenty-four hours Gallelan man and his four children were ound dead in the house of a neighbor The wife is missing, and is suspected to be guilty of the crime. The weapon used be guilty of the crime. The weapon used was an ax. The man's head was nearly severed from the body, and the children's bodies were more or less mutilated. It is understood the woman and man had fre-quent quarrels. The name of the family ould not be learned.

OMAHA WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Last Night.

Shot Herself in the Presence of Her Husband and Children

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 16,-Mrs. Hattie Steelc, wife of William F. Steele, committed suicide under the most distressing conditions at her home here to-night. Her ditions at her home here to-night. Her husband had called to arrange final details for their permanent separation. While they were discussing the future of the children, Mrs. Steele suddenly arose and, in the presence of her husband and two little boys, placed a pistol to her head and fired. She was removed to a hospi al and tha bullet extracted, but the surgeons say there is no possibility of her recovery. Mr. Steele is held by the police at the central station, although there is no charge against him.

MURDERED MAN'S BODY FOUND. Throat Was Cut From Ear to Ear. and the Remains Were

Nude. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.-A man's body earing strong evidences of foul play, was ound to-day floating in Gravesend bay. The throat had been cut from ear to ear, The throat had been cut from ear to ear, evidently by some keen instrument, the wound being a clean one. The jugular vein was severed. There was also the mark of a blow on the left breast. Apparently the body had been in the water about a week. The man was about 25 years old, five feet eight inches in height, and weighed about 160 pounds. The body was nude. There were no marks by which the identity of the victim could be traced.

For Trying to Pass Forged Notes. VIENNA, Oct. 16.—A man about 25 years of age, who gives his name as Antoine Manquette Regien, representing himself as an American tourist, has been arrested at Troopau for attempting to pass twenty-eight Bank of England £20 notes. He speaks French and English fluently, but is believed to be one of a gang of childred

Youth Shot Dead by an Aged Man. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—Near Glendale to-day, James Donovan, aged 22, was killed by William Cearus, aged 72 years. They had been drinking together in Glendale and when they returned to Cearus' country home. Donovan became very disorderly, finally assaulting Cearus, when the latter shot him dead.

s believed to be one of a gang of skillful international forgers.

Aged Man Killed by the Cars. SHELBINA, MO., Oct. 16.—(Special.) D.
H. Huggins, aged about 85, was killed by
the cars at Lakenan, five miles cast of
here. He was the father of A. F. Huggins,
Republican congressional committeeman Republican congressional for this (Shelby) county,

THE PEACEMAKERS

THEY DO NOT SEEM TO BE MAKING RAPID PROGRESS.

CUBAN DEBT CAUSING TROUBLE

LA EPOCA RENEWS THE ARBITRA TION SUGGESTION.

Senor Agoncillo Arrives in Paris and Is Stopping at American Peace Commission's Hotel-Where Spain Made Her Grievous Mistake.

LONDON, Oct. II .- The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

"The Spanish peace commissioners, to how their cordiality, have accepted his graceful invitation to dine with General Horace Porter, the American ambassador, on Tuesday. Unfortunately, this does not make agreement or progress more speedy. "In reply to the Spanish statement, th American commissioners have declared that the United States refuse to assume sovereignty over Cuba, but would remain in the Island to organize normal order and security before handing it over to the authority of the government of the new re The Spanlards, however, remark that there cannot be an interregnum of sovereignty, and that a state cannot be left derelict, as such a situation would be simple anarchy.

"It should be mentioned that in Cuba are an American evacuation commission on the one hand and a Spanish commission on the other; and the many interests still possessed by Spain in Cuba would not be guaranteed if such anarchy existed.

"It is, therefore, a pure fiction, say the Spaniards, if the Americans declare that they cannot discuss the debt of Cuba and the internal affairs of the island. In such a case, to be logical, Cuban instead of American commissioners should meet Spain in Paris, as in Cuba." MADRID Oct. 16 -La Epoca, the Con-

servative organ, renews the suggestion of La Correspondencia (independent and semi-official) regarding arbitration between the United States and Spain. It says: "The negotiations at present are going

on without touching the question of the Philippines, which is most obscure and which lends itself to the gravest dissentions. Owing to the vagueness and lack of clearness of the protocol, the commissioners are meeting with serious difficulties.

"It has been said that, if our adversaries are obstinate in their exaggerated demands, Senor Sagasta should address the European governments asking arbitration, at least upon the points to which an agreement could not be reached; but, in view of the electoral struggle now in full vigor in the United States, and of the declamations of the jingo press, which affirms without limits the rights of the conqueror, it is safe to assume that a request for arbitration would be without avail, and erve no other purpose than loss of time." At a meeting of the cabinet council today a letter was read from Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish peace com-

mission at Paris. The impression is that the situation is neither better nor worse than it has been or several days.

According to one member of the cabinet, the commissioners have not yet taken up the question of the Philippines. The ministers, however, are very reserved. General Weyler and Senor Romero y Robledo, with several friends, are going to Andalusia. This excites considerable com-

PARIS, Oct. 16 .- Senor Agoncillo, special ment, arrived at Havre by La Touraine to-day, and reached Paris late this afternoon. He has apartments at the Hotel Continental, on the same floor with the members of the United States peace commission, whom he came to see regarding the fate of the Philippines, but whom he

has not yet met. A native who has been twelve years in Madrid, has a Spanish leaning, and is now in Paris, said to-day to a correspondent

of the Associated Press: "Had Spain, when the protocol was then intended, or would subsequently con-sider taking the Philippine group or any part of those islands, except Manila, or a station to be conceded by her, Spain would not have signed the protocol, but would have permitted the United States navy to reduce her coast cities and would herself have gone to extremities instead of agree-ing, to the document and giving up the archipelage."

ing, to the document and string by marchipelago."

"How, then," he was asked, "arises the statement often heard and printed that the Spanish commission came to Paris to save, if possible, the Philippine islands?"

"Because," was the reply, "the reputed purpose of the United States to acquire the Philippine islands developed after the protocol was signed and before the detarture of the commission from Madrid."

The dialogue outlines the multiplying expressions of apparent surprise at the alpressions of apparent surprise at the al-leged sentiment in the United States to retain more than a coaling station in the Philippine islands, or, at most, Manila and the island of Luzon. Such expressions born at Madrid, in the cabinet and papers, are reiterated by the Paris press, which adds its own insistencies, supporting this view and adjuring the United States to be gen-

E. J. Henley, Actor, Dead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.-A dispatch to the NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the World from Lake Placid, N. Y., says: E. J. Henley, the well known actor, died here this afternoon from tuberculosis. He had been here for some time past on account of ill health, but had been seriously ill only a few days. He was born in England in 1861, and appeared on the American stage in many roles. His widow is Helen Berttern the query singer. ram, the opera singer.

Will Make Lamp Chimneys.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 16.—The American amp Chimney Company, composed of Eastern and local capital amounting to Lamp Chimney Company, composed of Eastern and local capital amounting to Eastern by the Eastern and local capital amounting to \$750,000, has been organized to start a lamp chimney factory. L. D. Libby is president of the new organization. The first factory will be built in Toledo, the ground to be broken this week. Other factories will be out up as business progresses.

Get Expenses for Field Work Only. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Comptroller Tracewell has decided that postoffice inspectors are entitled to a per diem of \$4 for expenses only when on duty outside of office. Before the act of congress which went into operation July 1, inspectors received the per diem for every day they were on duty no matter what its character.

Fifth Illinois Mustered Out. SPRINGFIELD, HLL., Oct. 16.-The Fifth SPRINGFIELD, I.L., Oct. 16.—The FI
linois volunteers was mustered out
the United States service to-day by C.
tain Wainwright, of the First Uni
States cavalry, and paid off by Major C
lom. Lieutenant Colonel Wells was p
sented with a handsome sword by
officers and men of the regiment.

Chicago Architect Dead. CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Colonel William W. Boyington, a pioneer architect of Chicago, died at his home here to-day. Mr. Boyington was the architect of many of the notable buildings of the Central and Western states and designed the Illinois state building for the world's fair.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Somewhat Better. RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 16.—It is stated at St. Luke's hospital to-night that Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee is somewhnt better. General Lee has not yet seen her since his arrival from Jacksonville,

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING STRUP for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pains, cures wind colle: 25c bottle.

Are as small as homocopathic lets, and as easy to take as sugar. Every-body likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills Try them.

KAIULANI TO WED.

Hawaiian Princess Said to Be Engaged to a Former American Reporter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.-Princess Kalulani s again reported to be engaged to be married. The chosen royal consort to be isor was-a reporter, Andrew Adams by name, who but a short time ago was a member of the staff of the Providence (R. L) Journal, and more recently of the Ha-

wallan Star, in Honolulu, But a few weeks ago it was announced, incorrectly, as it now appears, in Honolulu and in this country that the successful aspirant for the hard of the heir presumptive to the remains of the throne of the Sandwich islands, was Captain Putnam Bradley Strong, the son of former Mayor

Strong.
Young Adams is the son of a railroad engineer of Winchendon, Mass., and is about 30 years old. After completing his studies at the Worcester academy, he entered Brown university in the class of 35. Adams abandoned college in his sophomore year and went into newspaper work in Providence, R. I. He then went to Honolulu to accept a position on the Hawaiian Star. lailu to accept a position on the Hawaiian Star.

The story of his courtship as reported here is soon told. Of fine physique, being six feet tall, straight and well proportioned, with fine, regular features and gentlemanly bearing, he attracted the admiration of the princess, who promptly fell in love with him and persuaded her father, Archibald Cleghorn, to make him overseer of the Ewa plantations and to invite him to make his home with them at their residence, Aniahau, at Kaikiki.

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS PREACH. Services Yesterday in Churches of the National

Capital. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-Services in all of the Episcopal churches in Washington were conducted by bishops of the church who are now in attendance upon the general convention. In some of the churches special services were held during

At the pro-Cathedral the services were very interesting. In the morning Bishop Phomas U. Dudley, of Kentucky, preached to a large congregation. At a children's service in the afternoon, Right Rev. F. R. Graves, bishop of Shanghai, China, delivered a special sermon. Right Rev. C. A. Hall, of Vermont, officiated at the evening service.

service.

On Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock a remion of the alumni of the Philadelphia livinity school will be held at the Ebbitt nouse. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Potter and other bishops of the church and by several prominent clergy-

IERUSALEM FULL OF VISITORS ity Overcrowded, Chiefly by Germans, Awaiting the Arrival of

Emperor William. JERUSALEM. Oct. 16.-The city is aleady overcrowded with visitors, chiefly Sermans, awaiting the arrival of Emperor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16 .- A great Ceet of tugs will meet Emperor William in the Sea of Marmora. The German col-ony will go by a large steamer. LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times, telegraphing

correspondent of the Times, telegraphing
Sunday, says:

"Two wornout war craft, patched up for
the occasion, have proceeded to the Dardanelles to swell the naval escort of Emperor
William, and twenty-four Turkish officers
have gone there on board a yacht.

"Emperor William, on the Hohenzollern,
is expected to reach the Dardanelles this on and to arrive at Pera, where the German legation is situated, on Tuesday

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Inion Sacramental Service Yesterday Afternoon, With 4,000 People in Attendance.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Oct. 15 .- A inion sacramental service under the auspices of the general Christian convention, was held this afternoon in the city au-ditorium, attended by 4,000 people. Visiting ministers occupied the pulpits this morning and to-night.

"An Hour of Prayer" service was conducted at 5 p. m. by Mrs. Jennie Harlan, of Kansas.

open and will be in session until Wednes-day morning. Rev. Mr. E. D. Power, of Washington, president of the society, will deliver his address, the theme of which will

JEALOUSY COST HIM HIS LIFE St. Louis Man Picked a Quarrel With His Divorced Wife's Boarder,

and Is Shot. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.-As the result of a drawn up, believed that the United States fight over a woman, John W. Edwards to-then intended, or would subsequently con-night shot and killed Alexander Charlton. Charlton was divorced three years ago. Since then his wife has kept boarders, Edwards being one of them. Charlton became jealous of Edwards, and to-night called at the house to see him and a fight ensued, resulting in Charlton's death, wards is a son of Colonel David Edwa

A Story of Rockefeller.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Not very long ago a crowded Euclid car bound east, took on a few extra passengers at the Hickok street stop. Among them was a man in a gray suit, who found a footing on the rear platform. The last installment of patrons crowded the car to the utmost. The aisle was full, the plat-form packed and the footboard lined. The motorman, knowing the car was over-crowded, went right ahead regardless of signaling patrons. At the corner of Eric street a stout man waved his arm vigorstreet a stout man waved his arm vigor-ously, but the motorman shook his head and pointed back, where another Euclid car was following. The stout man wasn't to be ignored, however. He yelled fiercely at the conductor, and made a wild dash

at the conductor, and made a wind dash at the car. He reached for the hand bar on the rear platform, missed it, and went down in a heap.

The conductor instantly stopped the car and went back and helped the stranger to his feet. He wasn't hurt but he was frightfully mad. The conductor took his name in the customary way, brushed him off and then went back to the car. When he had rung the bell to go ahead he asked for the names of a few witnesses of the occurrence, as conductors have orders to do. But the men on the platform shook their heads. They were not looking or the motorman may have been to blame, or they didn't want to get mixed up in it. The conductor looked discouraged.

Just then the man in the gray clothes reached across and tapped him on the shoulder. saw the affair," he said; "you may

call upon me is necessary."

The conductor looked relieved as he poised his pencil in air.

"What is your name?" he asked. man in gray clothes hesitated The man in gray the results slightly, "Rockefeller," he replied; "J. D."
The conductor shut his book with a snap that suggested he had all the witnesses he needed, and the car bowled along.

Was It Telepathy?

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A startling psychological experience was oincident with the fatal dynamite explosion in the Coney mine, near Skykomish, early Wednesday morning.

One of the two men killed was R. W. Robinson. At precisely the same time he was stunned by the concussion his young wife, sieeping in Renton, had a vivid dream of her husband being killed in an explosion. She awoke in great agitation, and was so sensibly impressed by the vision that she aroused her mother, Mrs. Jones, and told her of the occurrence. In spite of all assurances to the contrary, the young wife insisted that her husband had been killed, and it was in the midst of her lamentations that a message was ion in the Coney mine, near Skykomish, brought from Skykomish telling briefly of

Mrs. Robinson reached here but last Sun mine. He lived three hours before in-ternal hemorrhage caused death, and a vart of the time his mind was delirously active. It was then, undoubtedly, that the vigorous horror and imagery of his own mine. He lived three hours before in-brain of his wife.

brain of his wife. TO BE CONTENT AND HAPPY Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

THE BANDITS IN CUBA

BRIGANDAGE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN TOLERATED BY SPAIN.

Manuel Garcia's Career-His Favorite Plan Was to Abduct a Rich Planter-Took Delight in Mingling With Havana Society.

From the Washington Star.

Among the institutions of Spanish rule

n Cuba which is expected to go along with the bull fight and the lottery is origandage. A leading Cuban once declared hat brigandage was not really an instituion, but rather an old and deeply rooted custom. Some of the American army oficers have given utterance to the fears that the American troops who are to garison the island temporarily will have pleny to do in keeping down bandits in the rural regions. They argue that the dis-banding of the insurgents on one hand and the local guerrillas who were part of the Spanish army on the other hand will turn loose a considerable number of law-less men who will return to what was once a profession. The most enlightened of the Cuban leaders do not share this of the Cuban leaders do not share this fear. The suggestion was once made to General Gomez that after peace came trouble might arise from this lawless element, but the grim old warrior replied that dead bandits never gave trouble. What he meant was that he would suppress any attempt at brigandage by clutching its throat in the beginning. If left to General Gomez and his lieutenants, those who understand the conditions prevailing in Cuba have little fear of a return to the old practice.

Bandits Not Tolerated.

In the constant struggle of Spain to maintain its supremacy, and in the continued oppression to which the people of the island were subjected, there were ban-dits who were not exactly heroes of the rural populace, but whose existence was tolerated. It was one of the schemes of the Spanish authorities in the beginning of the insurrection to make out that its ranks were chiefly recruited from the law-less and the criminal classes. For a time less and the criminal classes. For a time that impression even obtained in the United States. It was incorrect. The bulk of the criminal classes joined the Spanish guerrillas. Nevertheless, the insurgents had their share of the lawless and roving element, who lived according to Jack Cade's theory that those who have should share with those who have not. Gomez' tron discipline soon reformed recruits of this class or drove them from the ranks of the insurgents to the Spanish in reality bandits were executed by his

in reality bandits were executed by his guerrillas. Several petty chiefs who were,

One of the tragic incidents last winter was the killing of two former brigands by their own followers. They were known as Caylto Alvarez and Major Nunez, and were bothers-in-law. They had entered the ranks of the insurrection, become tractable, and had been given a small command. and had been given a small comman by Gomez. An arrangement had been mad

and had been given a small command by Gomez. An arrangement had been made by them to accept autonomy, as they called it. This simply meant that they had taken a bribe offered to them by the Spanish authorities. With some forty insurgents they were encamped near a hamlet in Santa Clara province. When they got ready to ride into the Spanish lines they made known their purpose to their followers and were immediately shot. Both were daring and desperate men of great physical bravery. They must have known the risk they were taking, yet they evidently relied on the fear in which they were held by their own followers.

The most picturesque of the Cuhan brigands and bandits of recent years was Manuel Garcia. He was ambushed and killed by the civil guard a little more than three years ago. It was just at the beginning of the revolution, and his death caused a great sensation. Books were written telling of his exploits, a romantic glamour was thrown over his crimes, and the discussion of his fate filled more space than did the beginning of the insurrection which was to end the power of Spain. The Havana theaters of the dime museum variety gave realistic exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. So attractive and popular were these exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. So attractive and popular were these exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. So attractive and popular were these exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. So attractive and popular were these exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. So attractive and popular were these exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. So attractive and popular were these exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. So attractive and popular were free exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. So attractive and popular were free exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. So attractive and popular were free exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. So attractive and popular were free exhibitions with Garcia as the central figure. S

His Romantic Career. Garcia's history was an eventful, if not a wonderful, one. It was said that his

first crime was in avenging an insuit to

some of the old customs in the simplicity. The rural dance was one of them. It differed somewhat from the fandango of the Southwest. Feast days and holidays were usually celebrated by a variety of open air dances. One of these was a kind of an impromptu waltz, in which everybody was expected to join. Other social customs were preserved with his mother, and that as a boy, becoming his mother, and that as a boy, becoming a fugitive from justice, he went a step further and became a brigand. For many years he was able to escape the civil guard, because the country people to whom he was known did not betray him. He was a sort of Robin Hood, levying tribute only on the rich. Fear, however, had as much to do with his security as his fallure to rob the poor, for he did not hesitate to murder country people who were suspected the poor, for he did not hesitate to murder country people who were suspected of attempting to betray him. Garcia gathered about him a small band who were as reckless and daring as he. He had an unusual facility for disguising himself, and the popular story represented him as meeting the civil guard sometimes as a peddler and sometimes as a simple countryman. He had some flerce encounters with the officers of law, and was several times wounded. At one period, when a chase after him grew very warm, he crossed over to Flor-At one period, when a chase after him grew very warm, he crossed over to Florida, and remained in seclusion for a year or more. He carried a large sum of money with him. It was said that he had reformed, but the authorities put no trust in these statements. In time Garcia was back at his old haunts, and was bolder than ever. Several daring robberies were committed by him. His favorite practice was to abduct some rich sucar planter or was to abduct some rich sugar planter or merchant, and hold him for a ransom These abductions were committed with skill and boldness that would have put the skill and boldness that would have put the celebrated Italian brigands to the blush. The relatives of the prisoner, who knew Garcia's character, never failed to provide the ransom. The breach of faith or an attempt to evade the conditions meant murder. One of the most celebrated abductions committed by Garcia was that of Fernando de Castro, then, as now, a leading and wealthy citizen of Havana. It was done right under the eves of the authori-Ing and wealthy citizen of Havana. It was done right under the eyes of the authorities. Garcia took delight in defying them and in showing his prowess. He was a man of fair education, and one of his humors was to mingle in Havana society. On various occasions he came to the city and stopped at a well known hotel. Probably a dozen persons would recognize him during these visits, but his presence would never be made known to the police, such was the fear in which he was held. He made many boasts of his exploits while in never be made known to the police, such was the fear in which he was held. He made many boasts of his exploits while in Havana. In time most of the members of his band were hunted down and killed, but he continued as reckless and daring as ever. When he was finally shot by the civil guard in passing along a country road, it was said that only two or three faithful followers remained to him.

Like all picturesque bandits, Garcia had his partisans. Nevertheless, the number of murders which could be traced to him were said to number not less than a dozen. The civil guard looked upon his death as the greatest triumph they had achieved in years. Garcia was said to have left a burled trensure somewhere, but this was mere legend. During the last year of General Weyler's sway in Cuba two bandits who had been in Cabanas fortress for more than a year were garroted. It was the time whom Cuban parfoits were be-

more than a year were garroted. It was at the time when Cuban patriots were being shot two or three times every week for their participation in the revolution. The interruption of this proceeding due to the garroting of the bandlis caused some sarcastic comment. The brigands were said to have been members of Garcia's band. They refused the last offices of band. and. They refused the last offices of he priests, and died laughing and cursing. Their execution was witnessed by a num-ec of Americans who were in Havana at

the time Stealing Cattle and Horses In the country districts of Cuba before

the war there was a kind of brigandage which consisted chiefly in stealing horses and cattle. The cattle thieves were not of the daring class. They would commit depredations on the poor farmers, and sometimes would succeed in driving away oxen from the sugar plantations, but as a rule their thefts were not extensive, and they were not feared. Horse thieving was more rare, and to steal a horse in the interior of the Island was a crime fully as helnous as in the western part of the United States, where hanging, in the ploneer days, was considered too good for a horse thief. The Cuban, above all things, prizes his horse. These animals are small and hardy. Their power of endurance is wonderful. The army mule of the United States does not compare with them. The Cuban likes to have his horse admired, and to the stranger who admires it he will frequently say: "A la dispocicion de usted senor" which consisted chiefly in stealing horse

•••••••••••••••••••••••••• 10 Hours of Great Shoe Values To-day

Our great Shoe Department, covering more than 7.000 square feet, is in a superb frame of mind this morning-

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Children's school shoes in a wilder-ness of kinds, styles and qualities, at the little less than 50c prices up to the \$1.50 prices, but robust cash sav-ings all through.

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or was possible before the war, to see some of the old customs in their primi-

Other social customs were preserved with little change. Weddings and funerals were the occasions for the celebrations, as were also baptisms. In the country,

hundreds of women and little children could be seen daily in Havana, clad in deep black. These were the symbols of losses of relatives in the revolution. Some

were Spanish women, wives, mothers and sisters of officers who had died or been killed in the futile attempt to put down the

revolution. The majority, however,

It pays to use Journal want ads.

Every Grade of Shoes. You will find them here this morning—the greatest stock—cash bought—that we ever carried. This morning you'll have a chance at men's strictly high class \$5.00 hand sewed, brown patent leather shoes at. \$2.10 Ladies' coin toe, patent tip, hand sewed, extension sole Shoes, guaran-teed a full \$3.90 value, \$1.05 Ladies' guaranteed strictly solid Dongola Kid Shoes, made on a very neat coin toe last and guaranteed a for...

We build this Shoe department swiftly by giving you-ALL THE TIME-silent, yet eloquent, great big values. Come any time to-day for big shoe har-



"at your service, sir;" but this is only an exaggerated form of compilment, and means no more than do these Latin-American compliments. Even to borrow a Cuban's horse for a short ride is difficult. When he finds you really want the article, if only for a canter of a few hundred yards, almost invariably he will begin to make excuses. The horse is lame, the saddle is poor, the animal is not used to a strange rider, or something of that kind.

Among themselves the Cubans are very jealous of their horses, and such quarres as the insurgents had with one another were usually over the ownership of a horse. Notwithstanding their pride in the animal, they take little care of it, and it is a rare thing to find a Cuban horse without a sore back. In the early days, when brigandage flourished, a bandit chief, such as Manuel Garcia, would have a dozen fine horses hidden in different parts of the country. His natural enemies, the civil guards, were also well known. The brigs ands never risked incurring the enmity of the country people by levying on them for horsefiesh. The rich sugar planters paid this tribute. In the interior of the island, especially in Camaguey, there are, or were, some fine ranches, and these sup-

this tribute. In the interior of the Island, especially in Camaguey, there are, or were, some fine ranches, and these supplied a good part of the country with horses. It is here that is still to be seen the old-fashloned Cuban vehicle known as the volante. The volante disappeared from the streets of Havana years ago, but in the country, where the roads are no more than trails, it is still used extensively by the better class of people. The guarilos or peasant, who can not afford a volante, at least manage to own a horse, and the stordy little animals carry double, the peasant woman sitting in front of her husband on the foreshoulders. ist at Vassar alone; all the women's col-leges are telling the same tale. Smith college was founded twenty-three years ago, opening with only twelve students. It now enrolls 1,000, and is the largest women's college in existence, although its entrance requirements are severe, and it has not offered any extensive elective inducements, having numerous. It began regular course requirements. It began with one or two buildings, it now num-with one or two buildings, it now numducements, having adhered strictly stardy fiftle animals carry adule, the peasant woman sitting in front of her husband on the foreshoulders.

Some Rural Customs.

In the rural districts it is still possible, or was possible before the war, to see some of the old customs in their primitive simplicity. The rural dance was one of the old customs in their primitive simplicity. The rural dance was one of the old customs in their primitive simplicity. The rural dance was one of the old customs in their primitive simplicity.

through various educational stages, and now ranks among the foremost institutes of learning, rose like the phornix from the ashes of its disastrous fire two years ago. Five new and wonderfully handsome dormitories built last season are now occupied, but, although no new candidates have been accepted since last April, because of lack of space, these buildings are full to overflowing, and two more halls could easily have been filled by the necessarily rejected students.

Wellesley, with its immense body of undergraduates and score of fine structures, can not house all its girls, many of whom live in the village and walk out to chapel and lectures every day.

The latest bulletins from Bryn Mawr announce that the five halls of residence, Merion, Radnor, Denbigh and Pembroke, East and West, are overcrowded, and two large houses, Dolgelly and Cartreff, belonging to the college, have been thrown open for the undergraduates.

And these are only a few of the leading feminine colleges.

however, funerals were more simple than in the cities. It is within the memory of many people still living when the govern-ment in Havana, or the captain general, which was the same thing, promulgated a decree regulating the degree to which which was the same thing, promitigated a decree regulating the degree to which mourning should be permitted for the dead. Among other things, the decree prohibited the public exposure of cadavers. At that time it was the custom to keep the windows of the house in which a death had occurred closed for six months. Before the funeral the catafalque was erected in the house with elaborate symbols of mourning. The lamentations of the women were expected to be piercing and continuous. Their cries were supposed to be heard for blocks away, and to be repeated at the arrival of any sympathizing friend or relative. Fallure to mourn with sufficient vociferation was supposed to show a lack of respect for the dead. The deepest black was also required to be worn by the relatives of whatever age or sex. This custom has not entirely disappeared. During the last two or three years every day hundreds of women and little children could be seen daily in Hayana clad in

feminine colleges.

So great is the want of more facilities So great is the want of more facilities to meet the cry for the collegiate education of the gentler persuasion that the College Women's Club of New York is about to take up as one of its objects the reinstrating of Evelyn college, the index of Princeton university, which closed its doors a year ago from scarcity of funds, and large analysment is necessary to remain doors a year ago from scarcity of funds, as a large endowment is necessary to run any college, the tuition fees never being sufficient to cover annual expenses. The three first steps taken will be the erection of an administration building, then a dormitory and the providing of a permanent endowment.

from the Detroit Free Press.

There is no objection to giving this one publicity, because the man in the case never finds an opening to relate the inci-

Cuban women who mourned for those fallen in the ranks in the insurrection.

AS GOOD AS MOTHER'S JELLY. In Fact It Was His Mother's That An Albany Soldier Bought in Honolula.

From the Albany Argus.

The friends of a certain Albany boy, who is a private in the First New York at Honolulu, are much amused and at the same time incensed over an experience of his which he relates in a recent letter.

After telling how poor the food was, he went on to say he had just recovered from a slight illness, and felt an irrestible longing for dainties of some kind. After some thought he concluded that he wanted a jar of jelly more than anything else that he could think of. He remembered the currant jelly which his mother used to make, and his mouth watered at the recollection. So he took some money out of his small store and went into the city to huy. He picked out a confectioner's what is mouth at the confectioner's many hair smooth. But all was explained that he wonder what is mouth. But all was explained the tall was explained and have fallen in the ranks in the incident that he does not do so.

"I was something of a boy orator myelf," he modestly remarks, "and in school it was quite the usual thing for visitors to predict that my persuasive and imorestive predict that my persuasive

this small store and went into the city to buy. He picked out a confectioner's shop, and, going in, asked for a glass of jelly—currant preferred if they had such a thing. To his surprise and delight the man behind the counter produced a glass of the produced a glass of the produced that the produced is the produced a glass of the produced that the produced is glass of the produced in the produc

The Warner Library. The literary editor of The Journal will send you full particulars of the Warner Library if you send him your name.

of jelly-currant preferred if they had such a thing. To his surprise and delight the man behind the counter produced a glass of the very kind that he wanted. It looked almost exactly like some he had eaten at home, and he paid the high price charged without hesitation. When he came out into the street he was still more struck with its similarity to that which he had seen at home. He examined the jar, turning it upside down. On the bottom was pasted a piece of white paper with some writing on it. What was his surprise when he saw that the writing, which was some Enjoying an Earthquake.

According to the Argonaut, a lady—"an old lady," to quote the Argonaut literally—having returned to Michigan after a visit to California, was asked by one of her neighbors if she had experienced an earth-quake.

"Yes," said the lady, "we had one, a pretty severe one, and I rather enjoyed it. You see it was the first thing that has happened since John and I were married that he didn't think I was to blame for." writing on it. What was his surprise when he saw that the writing, which was somewhat blurred, was the name of his own mother. The mystery of the strange resemblance was explained.

A few days later he received a letter from home in which his mother spoke of a box of dainties which she had sent him sometime before, "I know you will enjoy the jelly particularly," she said. The only explanation of the presence of the jelly in the shop is that it had been appropriated on its arrival by some one in authority and sold. The young man has complained through his captain, but it is not probable that he will gain any satisfaction.

Miss La Fitte-"Mr. Spooner is a medel husband." De Witte-"Yes; they say he treats his wife as if he were a candidate for election and she were a voter."—Puck.

INDIGESTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate imparts to the stomach health and strength. Pleasant to take.

officer car ain't none to good foh me.' Washington Star.

"I suppose," said the somewhat sarcastic railway official, "that you'd like a private car." "No, suh," said Mr. Erastus Pink-ley, "I doesn't want no private cah. I want you to precinctly unduhstan dat a A great Tonic. Sold only in b